

# Move For Higher Living Allowances

N.U.A.U.S. Submission From Hyslop

"We submit these suggestions for revision of the scheme, not in the spirit of those who point out injustice, but in the belief that it is the wish of the Government to have the scheme render the best possible service to the students of Australia, and in the hope that these proposals will assist in plans made towards that end."

This statement was made by the National Union of Australian University Students' Vice-President and Education Officer (Mr. A. Hyslop) in the concluding paragraph of his submission to the Commonwealth Office of Education on the matter of the Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme.

The submission stated that it would like to draw the University Commission's attention to paragraphs 235 and 236 of the Murray Report wherein, after a consideration of irrelevant statistics, it is concluded that the number of scholarships should be increased without delay. Since the time of publication of this report the situation has worsened considerably.

"As the Murray Report states (p.66), there was an increase of nearly 50 per cent. in the total number of students passing the Commonwealth scholarship qualifying examination in all States between 1950 and 1955. Between 1955 and 1958 there has been a considerably greater percentage increase," the Submission continues.

"It is thus even clearer than it was in 1957 that scholarships are much more difficult to get. In 1956, the Chairman of the Universities' Commission remarked of a suggested increase in the number of scholarships:

"If we did that, we would run the risk of failures. In relation to the general university population, we think that Commonwealth Scholars do pretty well and we are uncertain as to how far we could improve the performance of the scheme if we tried to make adjustments like that."

Since 1956 the very great increase in student numbers has lessened to a marked extent the "risk of failures" attendant upon an increase in the number of scholarships. It is extremely doubtful that such an increase would produce a risk of failure greater than in, say, 1950.

## Allowances

On the very serious issue of the theoretical attitude of the Commission to living allowances, the Submission pointed out that the late Mr. J. B. Chifley thought the allowance should be "adequate with austerity" for the support of a student.

Expressing its concern with indefiniteness of the University Commission's attitude the Submission went on to state that:

"It is a fact that there is no payment of living allowance between November and March while boarding-allowance is reimbursed at the end of each term. This indicates that some earning capacity during the vacation is assumed, otherwise the student would be expected to be in dire financial straits."

## Murray Report

The Submission then drew attention to paragraph 237 of the Murray Report:

"We understand that in general the Commission takes the view . . . that the scholar should be encouraged to help himself as far as possible, without prejudice to his studies, by engaging in employment during the long vacation and should not expect to rely on his scholarship allowance for full maintenance."

The Submission went on to say that "We are disturbed at the vagueness in the Commission's attitude. The subject is of sufficient importance to Commonwealth Scholarship holders to warrant a much more explicit statement of the amount considered reasonable to be gained from employment during the long vacation. There is apparently no awareness that women students are at an extreme disadvantage where obtaining employment is in question. Nor does it seem to be sufficiently understood that the faculty a student belongs to is of the utmost relevance to his success in obtaining a reasonable amount of vacation employment. All students are, of course, affected by the current employment situation."

## Vacation Study

Mr. Hyslop pointed out that at the moment there are at least three categories of students who have to study during the vacation.

- (1) **Medical Students.** The position varies slightly from university to university, but our investigations reveal that on the average fourth, fifth and sixth year students commence clinical work in the middle of January.
- (2) **Final Honours Arts Students.** These students are required, in the long vacation preceding their final year, to commence work in January, as they are required by their departments to reach a certain standard early in first term.
- (3) **Social Studies Students**

University	Total No. of Days Practical in Course.	No. of Day Practical Work in Long Vacation		
		1st Yr.	2nd Yr.	3rd Yr.
Adelaide	220	30	30	50
Melbourne	241	30	30	60

"It is clear that the above students cannot be expected to supplement their living allowance from employment during long vacation. Accordingly they deserve special consideration," Mr. Hyslop concluded.

After stating that Engineering, then Science and Economics students can obtain employment more easily than Arts, Law and Medical students who find it considerably more difficult to obtain employment, Mr. Hyslop in his Submission, said that the Department of Labour and National Service had informed him that there was "a closer relationship between the demand for and supply of labour."

"Vacation work for students is becoming increasingly difficult to get for several reasons; secondary school students are competing in increasing numbers, migrants are filling seasonal jobs, student numbers themselves are increasing. Added to the foregoing the picture now is considerably darker than it was a few years ago. It is sufficiently different to warrant a close examination by the Commission. The Secretary of the Melbourne University Appointment Board informed us that:

"It would be possible for students who worked the whole vacation to earn £100, but these would be a minority — certainly not more than one third of the total number working. The

remaining two thirds would be lucky to find employment for more than four to six weeks of the vacation.

"This includes pre-Christmas work! We would emphasise that the position is likely to worsen as the numbers of both University and senior secondary students increase."

On the problem of "wastage of talent at the secondary school level, due to early leaving," the Submission put forward



Mr. A. Hyslop.

these views:

"This problem most certainly merits close attention and we would be grateful if the Commission would give it this attention for the problem is central to the success of the Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme. If it is to be tackled this wastage must be tackled on the Federal level."

"Statistically only about a quarter of those with the necessary ability attend a university in Australia. This, in our highly skilled age, is a national extravagance. We would have hoped with the Murray Committee that:

"Parents and pupils would realise increasingly the personal advantages and satisfactions to be derived from taking full advantage of the educational opportunities offered in this country.

"However, we are sceptical that this hope will receive fulfilment and consider it indeed necessary that special bursaries should be provided to enable more children to remain on at school to matriculation level. The present scholarships are financially and numerically inadequate.

"It is, of course, true that we are immediately faced with overcrowding in our universities. However, Education Departments have their own systems of scholarships well organised which offers attractive and numerous inducements to enter a "bond" before matriculation is attempted. This is a matter of the gravest concern to students. Such inducement prevails with many parents when the student is too young to know his own mind. A

# On Dit

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## PROCESSION MEETING

The General Student Meeting to decide whether to hold a Procession this year will be held on Thursday, June 18, in the Lady Symon Hall at 1.10 p.m.

At its weekend meeting on April 4 and 5, the SRC discussed the whole question of the Procession Day.

Several motions were passed. It was decided "to recommend to the General Student Meeting that there be no main stunt on Prosh morning."

### S.R.C. Decisions

It was further recommended "that in view of the fact that the SRC accepts full responsibility for the Prosh, the SRC appoints two of the six-

system of special bursaries would do much to combat this deliberately calculated practice. We respectfully ask the Commission to give serious consideration to our proposal."

### Honours ?

The Submission expressed concern at the small number doing Honours at the Australian Universities.

"Too many will not undergo the longer and more arduous course since the ordinary degree is still well received by employers," it said. "We think an additional inducement in the form of Honours year scholarships to be desirable and point out that this would not be in aggregate financially very onerous."

Mr. Hyslop said that the Submission was discussed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth Office of Education on May 29. If the office considers the points made in the Submission are worthwhile, they will be included in Office's Budget to be further considered with the Federal Budget.

man Prosh Committee" and that the President of the SRC be an ex-officio member of the Prosh Committee.

If the General Student Meeting rejects the last measures then the SRC will accept absolutely no responsibility for the main stunt or Prosh.

If, however, the SRC does accept responsibility for the Procession and in view of the fact that the "Kimber Incident" last year has cost the SRC over £300, then the SRC will take steps to adequately insure the Procession.

Such an insurance, however, will only apply to the main stunt and the Procession, for the SRC decided that it would "accept absolutely no responsibility (financial or otherwise) for any stunts whatsoever, the main stunt and the Prosh excepted."

## SPECIAL "ON DIT" NEXT WEEK

Next week "On Dit" will be publishing a special edition containing a study of the Volunteer Graduate Scheme, the "needs" of the universities of today and some suggestions for a Prosh Magazine.

## ANY LIBRARY COMPLAINTS?

At the beginning of this term I would like to investigate a number of matters connected with the University libraries. These include:—

- (1) Sunday opening of the Barr in third term.
  - (2) The opening of the Barr at night during first and second term vacations.
  - (3) The opening of the Med. library at night.
  - (4) The present situation with regard to the stacks in the Barr.
  - (5) The ability of staff to borrow books for an indefinite period, etc.
- If you have any complaints, suggestions or comments with regard to any aspect of any library in the University, I would be pleased to hear from you.

JOHN JENKIN,  
President, S.R.C.

## NO MISS UNIVERSITY QUEST THIS YEAR

The Chairman of the Activities Standing Committee of the S.R.C., Mr. J. G. Crawford, reported that his committee did not feel it had sufficient support from the Clubs and Societies to organise a Miss

## University Quest this year.

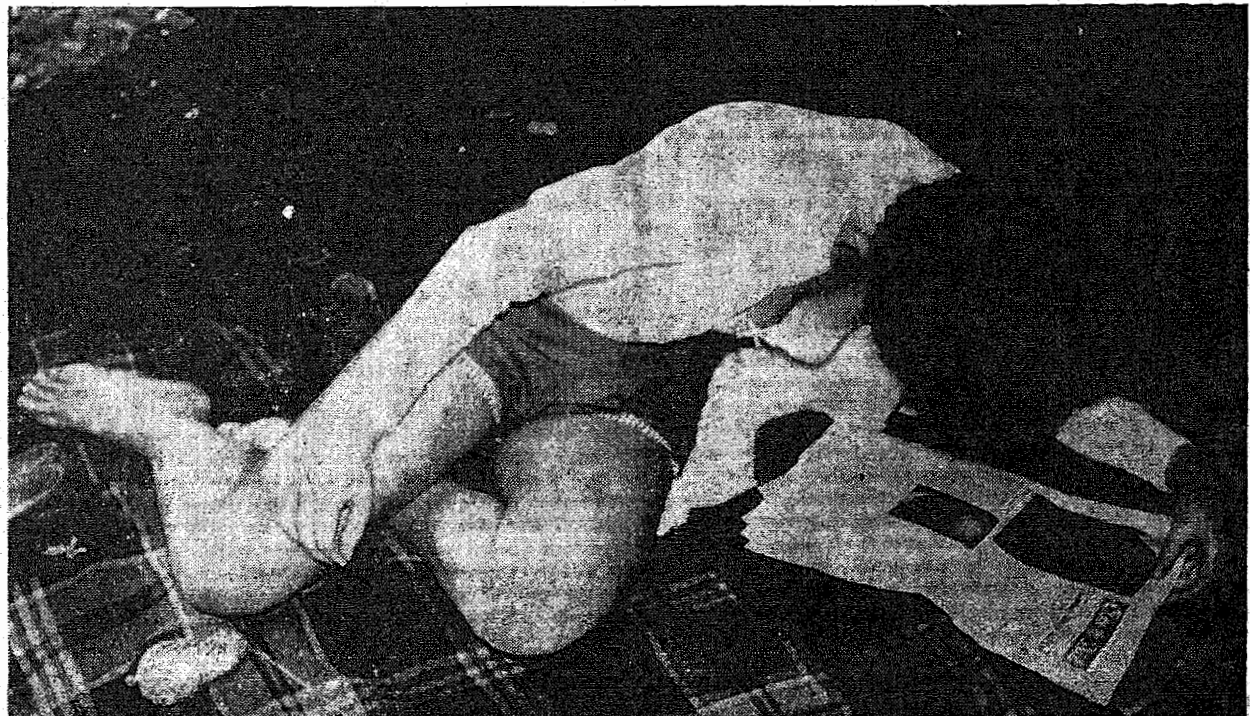
The Committee had intended to run the Quest on a large scale, organising a Ball and other functions in order to raise sufficient funds for charity and also to enter the winner of the Quest in the Miss South Australia Quest.

Mr. Crawford said that his committee did not feel

inclined to run a quest, simply to run a quest.

He further said that there was not a single member on the SRC capable or willing to run a quest on the lines his committee envisaged.

The whole principle of holding a Miss University Quest had been strongly opposed by the SRC, as being "unworthy of a University."



An avid reader of "On Dit" over the last vacation.

Photo by Gee

# The Last Chapter on Boydell

The Hon. Thomas Boydell, the ex-Cabinet Minister, who has been referred to as the "Burton Holmes of South Africa," has now been lecturing in Australia for several months. He has claimed that the further he gets away from South Africa the more people seem to think that they know all about South Africa's problems.

Mr. Boydell further claims, or he did on a number of occasions in Adelaide, that he explains both the points of view on apartheid in South Africa.

After listening to Mr. Boydell at the University, and reading his letter published in "On Dit" (April 17, 1959), the students of this University protested against his speaking in S.A. schools, believing him unfit to do so.

Following the protest meeting, the President of the SRC sent an open letter to the Minister of Education outlining the grounds on which the students made their protest. Copies of the letter were sent to all the Ministers of Education in the States of Australia, to the Adelaide daily Press and the ABC.

In the letter, the president stated that the students objected to the misrepresentation of the situation in South Africa as put by Mr. Boydell.

At no time have the students of this university objected to the Boydell lectures in schools on the basis that the case for apartheid should not be inflicted on the child mind, as an editorial in the Observer in a few wide-sweeping statements tended to suggest.

Having drawn considerable attention to its protests both in the News and the Advertiser, and

## South Africans Sensitive

In the light of what we have heard of South Africa from Mr. Boydell, it might be of use to re-examine the whole question, not from view expressed outside South Africa, but from views, albeit political views, expressed in the South African Press.

warned students in the Eastern States as to the nature of the Boydell lectures, Adelaide students can say that they were rather instrumental in having the lectures banned in NSW.

The Sydney SRC took up the whole question when Boydell arrived there and after several public protests from other quarters, Mr. Heffron the NSW Minister of Education, stopped the Boydell lectures in schools.

The Observer has since objected to this ban, saying that simply because Mr. Boydell presents the case for apartheid he should not be prevented from introducing the controversial subject to children. Rather the Observer thinks that the Education Department should arrange for a speaker to put the case against apartheid.

Supposedly the Observer would also like to have the Education Department arrange for Dr. H. V. Evatt and Mr. R. G. Menzies to put the case for and against Socialism or Mr. Eddie Ward and Mr. Harold Holt to do the same with Capitalism. Both are controversial issues and like Apartheid in South Africa, both are political. I myself have always understood that the Education Departments are meant to guard against political propagandists.

It might then be possible to say whether Mr. Boydell gave us half-truths, misrepresentations and half the facts, as good-will merchants usually do, or whether he has tried to tell us what both sides in South Africa think.

As the "Cape Times" in

## EDITORIAL

its editorial on January 26, 1959, said, "South Africans are understandably sensitive to attacks from abroad, some of which are ill-informed, and the Nationalists have been able to exploit this patriotic feeling by harping on the theme of 'foreign interference.' But wise criticism is no less wise because it happens to come from 5,000 miles away, and foolish criticism is no less foolish if it is uttered in Parliament itself. Ideas are not to be judged by reference to the atlas."

Mr. Boydell says that the English-language Press, like "the British Press" throughout the world, has always been much to the fore in its attacks on Governments

which are predominantly Afrikaner. He says that the Afrikaners, who outnumber the English-speaking South Africans by approximately 3:2 in a European population of 3 million, are at last happy because they have control of many strong newspapers in South Africa.

Such a newspaper is no doubt the "Die Transvaler" which is purported to be governed by a Trust, the Directors of which include the Prime Minister (Dr. H. F. Verwoerd) as chairman, and three other Nationalist Government Ministers of the Crown. As Mr. F. C. Frasmus, the Minister of Defence and a Director of the Board, has said, "Die Transvaler" occupies a unique position among newspapers, to which could be added "in the supposedly 'free' world."

## Censorship of Books

Now let us examine the views of Dr. W. E. Barker, the Transvaal Secretary of the South African Bureau of Racial Relations, who has said, "In present conditions only an ostrich could ignore the very definite possibility of a revolution in South Africa." Mr. Barker seems to think that the most serious dangers come from Communists, fellow-traveller movements, agitator elements and certain political clergymen. "The way to stop them," he suggests, "is to amend the laws on libel, incitement and the rousing of racial hostility and defamation of the State, in a way that would end the present flood of revolutionary propaganda inside the country, until the progress already made in race relations ended the need for such restrictions."

It is no wonder that if this view is held by other National Government supporters the political correspondent of the "Sunday Express" on January 4, 1959, could forecast an attempt to muzzle the English-speaking Press. Quoting views held by the Administrator of Cape Province (Dr. J. H. O. du Plessis) a letter in "De Transvaler" and Mr. Barker, the corres-

pondent wrote that "Government lawyers could do this if they found a new definition of 'incitement to race hostility.' In this way the Government could silence not only the newspapers, but all critics of apartheid." A single clause in a Bill could achieve this end, and although it is a preposterous idea it is nevertheless not beyond the capabilities of the Verwoerd Government.

This Government's policy on the censorship of books shows only too clearly its attitude. Amongst those books listed and banned as "in decent, objectionable or obscene" are:-

- "Caste and Class," by Norman Lindsay;
- "Certain Women," by Erskine Caldwell;
- "Second-class Taxi," by Sylvester Stein;
- "Communism in Education in Asia, Africa and the Far Pacific," by Walter E. Rells;
- "From Slavery to Freedom," by John Hope Franklin;
- "Passive Resistance in South Africa," by Leo Kuper;
- "Report on the University Situation in the Union of South Africa," "Student Leadership," published by the United States National Student Association;
- "Tell Freedom," by Peter Abrahams;
- and "Venus of the Counting House," by Emil Zola.

## Apartheid in the Schools

"There is no better example of the decay of democracy in South Africa," said a leading article in the "Star" on January 12, 1959, "than the way authorities disregard public opinion on book censorship. For years, responsible bodies and citizens have protested against the frequent ban on publications that are universally regarded — except by the upholders of the crassest obscurantism — as literature or useful works of reference; the voices which have been raised in praise of such arbitrary taboos have been rare indeed."

Then we have the Transvaal Education Department, obviously carrying out the policy of apartheid in its list of recommended books for schools. On this list is a new history book, "History for Standard Six," alleged by schoolteachers to be a mass of emotional bias, historical inaccuracies and narrow nationalism ("Sunday Times," 7/12/58). The "Rand Daily Mail" on December 10, 1958, said in its editorial that "this book, apart from devoting a ridiculously disproportionate amount of space to South African as opposed to World History, gives support to the theory that man was created 6,000

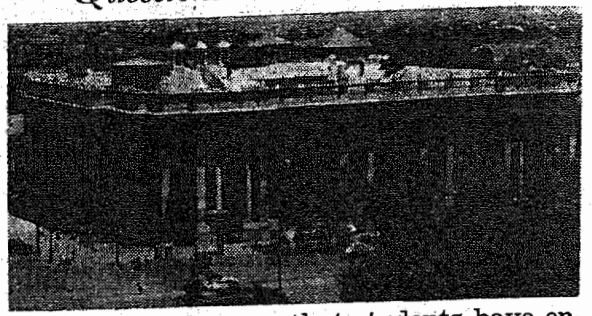
years ago. The myth that the non-white peoples are the descendants of Ham and were cursed by Noah is also perpetuated."

"Another book on the 'approved reading' list for schools is a history of the concentration camps in the South African War. The facts of this 'history' have been convincingly challenged in another book, but this one has been excluded from the list."

It would seem therefore that the Nationalists' interpretation of freedom of the Press differs somewhat from the interpretation of other democratic institutions. Thus, if we wish to obtain an idea of public opinion on apartheid in South Africa, we would be best advised to ignore those newspapers which could have vested interests in the present Government's policy.

This Government intends to have operating in South Africa by the end of 1960 three African Universities. Fort Hare University College is to serve the 3 million Xhose-speaking Africans in the East Cape and Transkei. A new Teacher Training College in Zululand at Ngoya will become the University of Natal's 3 million Zulus. The third University will be opened at Turfboop.

## Questions Without Notice



It is often the case that students have enquiring minds and like to ask questions. They even get serious sometimes and ask embarrassing questions. Mostly though they prefer to avoid embarrassment to others as being "bad form," especially if their name is connected with a big question, and there is a chance the question could backfire and they will be the ones in the embarrassing situation.

Thus "On Dit" is making space available for any questions which students feel ought to be answered, and unless these questions could be more effectively answered "out of press," all questions submitted will be printed, as will the answers.

Questions for publication should be submitted to the Chief-of-Staff of "On Dit".

1. What do M.T.T. bus inspectors do besides look at bus passengers' tickets?
2. It is rumoured that certain Law Students on the S.R.C. take up a lot of the S.R.C.'s time at meetings. Does the S.R.C. take up a lot of the certain Law Students' time out of meetings?
3. When are the new Notice Boards going to be built in front of the Wills Refectory?
4. On whose authority did the Chancellor claim to express the views of the students when he wished the Rev. Joseph Blinco complete success in his campaign.
5. What are the duties of a member of the S.R.C.

## Afraid of Agitators

Legislation is now in Parliament, providing for the transfer of control of the University College of Fort Hare to the Bantu Education Department. This department will be able to control the College, its staff, the hostels attached to it, the admission of students and the instruction they are given.

The Government will be in a position to ensure that the teachers appointed to these universities have the right ideological and religious qualifications and that they are not "liberals."

The Hon. Thomas Boydell would have us believe that because the Government is financing such Universities it has the right to control them, a view which would not be subscribed to by other "free" universities.

The Government is afraid of "agitators" and as Dr. W. D. Terry of Rhodes University, has said in the "Jewish Affairs" (November, 1958), "This is not without reason; but the method of excluding them, and of putting in safe 'Christian Nationalists,' should not deceive anybody about the full implications."

Much comment in South Africa followed the cable sent to the Prime Minister from Britain by the International Committee on Science and Freedom which represents 296 universities from 52 countries throughout the world. The cable stated that the Committee supported "South African universities resisting Government policy of compulsory race segregation in universities." It went on to say that "we condemn this policy as flagrant denial of human brotherhood, which strikes at roots of genuine university education and menaces the standing of South African universities as members of the world community of learning."

Commenting on this cable, the "Cape Argus" on January 29, 1959, said that "If South Africa sees fit to establish separate institutions for the higher education of non-Europeans and deny them academic autonomy, the true universities will be viewed as the educational institutions of a country that does not honour the university autonomy common to the rest of the free world."

## "Natal Daily News"

Expressing its opinion in South Africa's Universities, the "Natal Daily News" in its editorial on January 26, 1959, sums up the common feeling held by democrats in South Africa and abroad when it said, "In this matter, the South African Government is morally and intellectually isolated. It can find no support for its policy outside the ranks of its own well-disciplined supporters, and even there there are twinges of conscience."

"It is condemned by the best opinion of the Western world, and by the most authoritative spokesmen of the civilisation which it hypocritically claims to be defending. It is condemned, above all, by the great majority of those who will be effected by its dictatorial acts."

"There is indeed some comfort to be found in the very fact that the Government is so openly defying the conscience of the world and of the majority of South Africans. For a regime which

so openly defies the principles of justice and freedom condemns itself, and simultaneously, undermines both its moral authority with its own supporters and its moral claim to rule over others."

## Senate Reading

The Vice-President of the National Union of South African Students in charge of International Affairs has written to the President of NUAUS asking him to approach interested persons, the SRC's of the Australian Universities, and also the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities, asking them to forward any protests they might have against the Universities Extension Bill which was passed in the lower house of the South African Parliament last April and is soon due to come before the Senate.

NUSAS intends to continue the next phase of its campaign against the Bill when the Bill actually comes before the Senate.

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Contributions for the next edition of "On Dit" should be forwarded to the "On Dit" or S.R.C. Office by not later than Friday next. Contributions will be accepted on Monday week at 9 a.m. if prior notification is given to the Editor as to the number of words which will be contained in the article. Articles should be typed or clearly written on one side of quarto-sized paper, doubled spaced and with pages numbered. The contributor should also attach his name, faculty, address and phone number.

# Lady MacBeth



believed in direct action . . .

She knew she got MORE in

## "The Advertiser"

# Students Guilty Of Treason

The Afrikaanse Studenteband (A.S.B.) have circulated a letter to student organizations throughout the world, declaring the National Union of South African Students as guilty of "high treason."

They have made this claim on the grounds that N.U.S.A.S. has urged "associations and institutions outside South Africa's boundaries" to interfere with internal affairs of South Africa.

## HUMANITARIAN

The open letter states that "we the A.S.B. stand foursquare behind our Government. We know that its aims are humanitarian. Our enemies are liberalists and leftists. The liberalists are following a policy of short-term humanitarianism which in the long run will turn out to be inhuman."

"The leftists are never humanitarian, neither today nor in the future. We prefer a long-term humanitarianism which would prove humane, also in the centuries to come."

"We are attempting to find the best biological solution and we, the young generation, do not hesitate to say that we shall give our blood in order to realise what we consider the most Christian solution to all racial difficulties. We know the enemy, who is out to mongrelise the world, and we shall fight him wherever he shows his face."

## Friends

"We have millions of friends all over the globe," the letter continues, "but unfortunately they are not in control of the great propaganda machine."

"Nevertheless, we are convinced, in our young hearts, that the white race will survive and will refuse to be destroyed by those who believe that race mixing is an act of the highest moral value."

The letter further

claimed that "South Africans are being submitted to a defamatory campaign such as the world has never seen before."

The letter is signed by B. H. Pieters, Director of International Student Affairs, A.S.B.

## RESIGNATIONS ATTACKED IN WEST. AUST.

Perth ("Pelican"). The immediate past President of N.U.A.U.S. and the University of Western Australia Guild of Undergraduates Council, Mr. Kim Paterson, attacked two former members of the Guild executive at a meeting of the Guild last April.

He was referring to the former Guild Secretary, Mr. David Malcolm and the former Guild Treasurer, Mr. Alasdair McDonald, who resigned their positions on Council. He claimed they deserted their obligations and expressed his sympathy with the President—left in mid-channel by half his executive.

The Adelaide S.R.C. has been placed in a similar although perhaps not so serious position by the resignations of four of its members and a pending fifth.

Speaking of the W.A. position, Mr. Paterson stated that students were aware of their forthcoming responsibilities when they stood for nomination as Council members, and he strongly deplored a situation where subsequent activities were allowed to oust Council affairs.

## E. German Students Gaoled

Five of the group of "counter-revolutionary" students of the Institute of Technology in Dresden, who were arrested in February, were recently sentenced to hard labour prison terms of from five to ten years by an East German court.

The sentencing of the East German students has caused lively protests.

# Blonde, But Not That Dumb

Miss Norma Sykes, alias Sabrina, star of the show, "Pleasures of Paris," was wearing a strapless, shimmering and tight-fitting dress when I called on her with an "On Dit" photographer, for an interview in her dressing room at the Theatre Royal.

## By Our Special Representative

However, when asked what she thought of the University students she had met in Adelaide, she said "they were very well-mannered and gentlemanly." In particular the Economics students who met her at the airport were very "sweet" and "so tall."

While the photographer photographed the "fabulous" creature as she sat before her mirror, I mentally noted my impressions.

For this reason, i.e., the very zealous photographer's interruptions, I was unable to ply her with the many questions which had occurred to me as I viewed her on the stage just prior to the interview.



Stage star Sabrina as "On Dit" photographer "Gee" saw her.

"The Medical students in Melbourne were the ones who gave me so much trouble," she said. "They behaved very badly at their Ball."

Miss Sykes said that she did not think the students in Melbourne who "tampered with her car in Melbourne were very mature."

## Students

Having achieved an air of disciplined disdain and now being able to concentrate solely on the job in hand, "getting a story," I continued the interrogation.

"Do you think Australian University students are any different from students elsewhere?" I asked.

"Students I have met in England and Australia have been much the same," she replied.

Philosophically she added, "Students are the same the whole world over."

Looking up from my notebook, I noticed she had stood up and I couldn't help immediately thinking that she was probably correct in some respects.

## Men

Getting back to the job in hand, "getting a story," I asked if she thought she had received more attention from Adelaide or Australian men than elsewhere, she said, "No, men are the same the whole world over."

Asked if she thought she had received any more adverse attention from Adelaide or Australian women she said, "No, women are also the same the whole world over." Adelaide women she had met were very charming all the same she stated.

Miss Sykes did not think, though, that audiences were the same the whole world over. She said, "Adelaide audiences have been the warmest we have met with in Australia."

## Monroe

She did not agree with the critics who think Adelaide audiences are the worst in Australia.

When asked if she had any dramatic ambitions, the like of which such actresses as Marilyn Monroe had, Miss Sykes seemed quite amused. "No, I am doing very well at the moment. Why should I want to change? Sabrina has been very nice to me. I am happy as I am."

"What then are your aims in life?" I asked.

"I have none," she said "save continue as I am now and wait for things to happen. I have no worries; I do not worry about the future; I take things as they come."

Asked if she had plans of settling down one day she shrugged her shoulders, said "No," mentioned she wanted to change, smiled and kicked us out.

## International Club Weekend

At Nioka, Mt.

Lofty

June 19th—21st

The theme of this weekend is "Man and his Rights", which ought to provoke very interesting discussions ranging in subject from South Africa to S.E. Asia and Russia.

Speakers include Mr. Rohan Rivett of the News and Mr. Phillips of the History Department. The programme caters for discussion groups, hikes, music, folk dancing and exotic cooking. This is the place to get to know people of different nationalities on a new, informal and friendly basis. Don't miss that stimulating and friendly week-end.

# NEW BUILDING FOR MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY

MELBOURNE (Farrago): The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Melbourne (Sir George Paton) made a statement in the last issue of "Farrago" on the new 12-storey building to be built in the University by the end of 1960.

He said that the "North Building" as it is already being called, would not be an improvisation. It will cost approximately £830,000.

"The essence of the North Buildings", he said "is to help end the improvisations that have gone on all over the campus for far too long."

The financial problems of the university have arisen in part out of the unexpected demand for University education "which is increasing the student population at the rate of 1,000 a year and will continue to do so until Monash University gives some relief."

## Noteworthy

There are now approx. 9,000 students at Melbourne University and probably 10,000 next year.

The North Building will be one of the most noteworthy projects covered by the Murray Report. The £750,000 provided for,

however, will not give all the facilities that are desirable, and an additional £80,000 is required to complete it", the Vice Chancellor said.

"The purpose of the North Building will not be to accommodate complete departments; on the whole it will house, in as flexible a way as possible, a cross-section of staff and students from many departments," he continued.

The Vice Chancellor said that the building will provide for less space than the total extra required.

"The University feels, however," he said "that from a general planning point of view the concept is sound because, by relieving the most urgent needs, the buildings will give the authorities time to watch and consider the expansion of other existing facilities."

The plan will be ready for the invitation of tenders in June next year.



"We ain't got no Picasso or Rembrandt — but we got Namatjira."

# McNALLY EDITRESS OF "VARSITY"

From our S.R.C. Correspondent At the last meeting of the S.R.C., Miss Marie McNally, a sub-editor of "On Dit," was appointed editress of "Varsity," the S.R.C. magazine.

Mr. J. A. Crawford had proposed that the S.R.C. abandon the edition of "Varsity" this year. This motion, however, was strongly opposed by Mr. R. H. Corbet, who pointed out that the S.R.C. was too ready to abandon

worthwhile ideas without making a concerted effort to implement them.

At this stage there were no nominations for editor of "Varsity".

Mr. Corbet further pointed out in disagreement with Mr. Crawford that there was still time to edit the magazine provided the S.R.C. members were willing to co-operate in the production of the publication.

Miss McNally then nominated herself as editress of "Varsity", Mr. Crawford withdrew his motion, and there being no other nomination, Miss McNally was declared editress.

## Foresight

Miss McNally is to be congratulated on her appointment and on the responsibility and foresight she has shown in taking on the appointment.

It is unfortunate that the same congratulations could not be extended some time to other members of the Students' Representative Council of the University of Adelaide.

Miss McNally later said that she would be leaving the collection of advertising revenue to an advertising agency. This suggestion had been made in the S.R.C. by Mr. Y. C. Lee.

At the present moment Miss McNally is canvassing for contributions to the magazine. All students are invited to subscribe articles.

## S.C.M. Hike

This magnificent exercise is to take place next Monday, June 15. Meet on the N.E. corner of Victoria Square at 11.30 a.m. with a bus fare to Crafers and provisions for a barbecue tea at Crafers.

# AUSTRALIA'S HOPE OF SALVATION NOT NECESSARILY DEPENDABLE

From Meridyth Rooney

Dr. Derik van Abbe defined the three aims of Australian Foreign Policy as, to advance the interests of the country, to avoid breaches of the peace, and to advance world peace and contentment. He pointed out the very recent development of a foreign policy since World War II, when Australia's position changed entirely. Australia now has possibilities of independent action—an important factor—this action being trade. We have been forced to look elsewhere for outlets for our exports, and build up trade commissions on an expanded scale.

At the Political Science Seminar held in Adelaide during the last vacation, three well-known political commentators, in Mr. Noel Adams, Dr. Derek van Abbe and Mr. Max Harris, discussed Australia's foreign policy.

Dr. van Abbe stated five bases, or main axes, of Australian Foreign Policy:

1. The relation between Canberra and Whitehall—or the British Commonwealth of Nations. This link is always very close in the minds of Policymakers yet there have been occasions—notably Suez, and reciprocally, the Anzus Pact—when there has been no link.

2. The relation between Australia and the U.S. To Dr. van Abbe, the legend of Australia in 1942 is fostered and used in very many ways—such as the annual importation for Coral Sea Week. The U.S. saved Australia because they needed a base in the South Pacific—and it is significant that since then they have failed to commit themselves—either in Anzus or Nato. The worst feature of this line of the U.S. as the saviour of Australia is the attitude that we must not offend the U.S. in any respect—an example is the non-recognition of Communist China.

3. Australia and the United Nations. This is a sad chapter of Australian Foreign Policy since the war. At present there is little interest in the U.N.—it is dropped from Australian calculations, and only brought in grudgingly for such meetings as Ecafe.

4. Australia and the Communist World. This has been allowed to depend on trivia sent on the Petrov Affair. Australia's foreign policy is maimed by delusions of grandeur—we forget that we are a small country with little diplomatic importance.

5. Australia's relations with Asia. Until 1939 we ignored Asia and then

suddenly came the tremendous swing towards Asia. However, we play a plainly important role in fostering the Colombo Plan, etc. But the White Australia Policy irredeemingly stamps the policy of Australia as being the move of the white skin races of "Colonial Ladies."

## MAKE DEPENDABLE

Mr. Noel Adams, Foreign Editor of the "Advertiser," emphasised the difficulty of deciding how much weight should be placed on each base; the bases themselves—American, Asia and British (or British Commonwealth)—were easy to state. The difficulty and the art of present-day Australian foreign policy, is to keep them in line. Mr. Adams described the years before 1941 as internationally the Golden Age, when a "fortunate combination of circumstances" kept Australia safe under the wing of Britain.

In 1914, we entered the war feeling that we were fighting for Britain's survival as a power, and therefore, our own; but in doing so, we ended our isolation—we had run out of time to develop as an isolated individual. Mr. Adams, in contrast to Dr. van Abbe, stated that since 1941, when the U.S. saved us, it has been obvious to everyone that there lies our only hope of salvation. There is nobody then on whom we can depend; but this is not to say that hope is dependable. The main object of our foreign policy is to make it as dependable as possible.

## MOST DIFFICULT

Mr. Adams then pointed to our situation as a small country, underpopulated, incapable of defending ourselves. In this position, we try to make ourselves valuable strategically to Powers capable of protecting us. However, in spite of the assurance of Anzus and Seato, in a crisis Europe would come first. Basically, we are valuable and indispensable only as far as we fit in with the strategic needs of the U.S.

Asia is the most difficult base—for many reasons—the most important because of its own and our inexperience.

The most difficult problem of Australian policy making is to harmonise our alliance with the U.S., and membership of Seato with our role as a well-wisher, good neighbour and helper of those Asian countries which will not have anything to do with Seato and think American policy in Asia antiquated and wrong.

We also have to persuade Asian countries that our Asian policy is not "a lot of humbug," and have to make accepted policy out of some attitudes and prejudices—Western colonial type indifference, White Australia, etc., which we have had for a long time.

## TIE WEAKENED

Co-existence at a distance was the aim—but after 1945 we were forced to make tremendous psychological adjustment. Mr. Adams stressed the fact that we have done extraordinarily well under these circumstances. We have not of course made a complete re-adjustment, but we have gone a long way towards replacing or supplanting co-existence through separation by co-existence through co-operation.

With the British base, then on two legs; loyalty to the U.K., and loyalty to the Commonwealth. However, it is no longer likely that our loyalty goes to the extent it did in 1939. The tie is being weakened by European migration, and the fact that we can no longer de-

pend on Britain for security. We have made our choice in favour of collective security and close co-operation with the U.S. This is natural if the alternatives are considered in isolation, our emotional and other attachments to the West, and the fear of spreading Communism.

Mr. Max Harris, a contributor to Nation, in contrast to the two previous speakers, failed to see any base on which we can found the basis of Australia's foreign policy, or the direction in which we can look for the foundation. To him the concept of foreign policy is foreign to the concept of the war which will break out—it is dated. He sees no fundamental cohesion and reality in foreign policy from Australia. The deciding factor in foreign policy is the psychological disposition of the dominant politicians at a particular moment—therefore there is no coherent working out or plan.

An important factor is the total lack of mass interest in foreign policy—vide its vote—lowering boredom power at elections.

The problem of Australian Foreign Policy is that it could only exist if it was the end product forced by the opinions held by the Australian people. That is, that it should not be a continuous tradition—but educated attitude emerging as the "grass root." Mr. Harris links this with the emergence of a national consciousness. He sees as the aim an independent cultural entity working out its own destiny.

## Students And Mental Health

The vital need for trained personnel in the prevention of mental ill-health was stressed by Professor Trethowan, Professor of Psychiatry in Sydney University.

He was in Adelaide to give the inaugural Barton Pope lecture arranged by the Mental Health Association of S.A. on Monday, June 1.

Professor Trethowan said there is a great need for doctors, social workers, marriage guidance counsellors, teachers and vocational guidance officers to put the theory of psychiatric treatment into practice.

## MED. COURSE

Less than half of the medical course in Adelaide is devoted to psychiatry although so many apparently physical ailments arise from emotional disorders. Medical students, Professor Trethowan said, should be able to observe and talk to mentally ill patients in their clinical training.

They should be taught about the people who have the diseases, and not just the diseases themselves.

Similarly there is a great need for specially trained psychiatric social workers.

## TEACHERS

The mental health of children, he said, should be an important part of teachers' training courses, since teachers are next to parents in playing a vital part in the stability of a child.

Professor Trethowan believes that the frequency of mental disorders among students is an important factor in the high failure rate and the failure to complete courses. A high percentage of students need psychiatric treatment, student health services report.

## Australia in S.E. Asia

# ABREAST OF THE TIMES



Australia's attitude towards Asia has, since the Second World War changed from one of hatred and fear, mingled with a sense of superiority, to an attitude, if not quite of love, at least of friendliness. We have at last begun to realise that we are part of Asia, and that our neighbours are not inferior to us.

But it has been a long and painful process, and the one or two flashes of brilliance that we have shown en route to our present position have been dulled by the many blunders which we have also perpetrated.

Our attitude towards Indonesia's struggle for independence won for us a large chunk of Asian friendship; but our membership of SEATO quickly dissipated much of this goodwill.

Again, the Colombo Plan's initial success has not been maintained, and much of the friendship which the Plan could have created has simply not evolved. Perhaps the most successful aspect of the whole Colombo Plan has been to do with the training of Asian students, the majority of whom have enjoyed their stay in Australia and have returned home to speak of us in glowing terms.

The other main side of the Plan, the gifts of equipment such as tractors, while no doubt being appreciated, has not had the same effect. Tractors cannot speak; they are impersonal, rust-collecting gifts which cannot impress more than a few English-speaking upper income Asians with our good intentions.

We must, if our friendship with the East is to be real, get away from one old established (and not entirely successful) ways of winning friends and influencing governments. The value of SEATO and certain aspects of the Colombo Plan is at least debatable; but the support offered by Australia to reactionary Asian regimes, simply because the USA supports them, possibly forces more Asians to oppose than to support us, and it should be Asian masses, rather than Asian elites, at whom our overtures are aimed.

Our problem, then, should be—how to obtain friendly relations with Asia by means of one attitude towards her

masses, and by means of our aid programmes. We must be concerned, as The News recently pointed out, with reaching the Asians by "living with them, helping them, and letting them see for themselves what is done."

How to do this? If we are really concerned with winning friends among the Asian nations, we will find a number of ways and means if only we look hard enough.

One method has recently been suggested by Mr. C. R. Kelly, the new Liberal MHR for Wakefield. Mr. Kelly is himself a farmer, and his suggestion is to do with teaching Asians certain farming techniques that have been successfully employed in Australia for some decades.

Pointing out that Australia could not possibly hope to teach Asians anything about the cultivation of already-cleared land, Mr. Kelly suggested that we could, however, help them to bring into production many millions of acres of land at present under scrub or jungle.

By using Australian scrub-clearing methods, and, initially, by using Australian farmers as teachers, Japan could bring into production most of her 10 million acres of scrubland; the Philippines could increase her percentage of arable land from the present 19 per cent. to about the 50 per cent. mark; and other nations, such as Indonesia, could greatly increase their areas of arable land.

This is a simple suggestion, but it seems to me to be an eminently worthwhile one. If Mr. Casey adopts Mr. Kelly's suggestion, he may well see Australia's shares rise rapidly in the Asian market.

But, more importantly, he will certainly see Asia's standard of living increase, and her poverty and hunger decrease.

## IT IS NOT AT ALL DIFFICULT



"I want to be an Horstrailian." "Orrright. Sign 'ere, mate."

## A.N.Z. BANK AGENCY ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY

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# A.N.Z. BANK

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# American and British Influences

There are some mean and insignificant Australians who hold in contempt what they can readily see of American civilization. They despise that gullibility which, priding itself on a philosophy of individualism, imperfectly masks a herd instinct easy prey to every huckster with a wide smile and a confident patter of cant. They loath that very philosophy of individualism as used by the American Babbitt to justify the frauds and cruelties of his breadwinning. They fear the matriarchy of the age of kitchen-gadgets, and they resent the assaults on their senses made everywhere by the glitter, glaze, flare and blare of exported America.

So much for the vain blasts of these backsliding colonialists. They were born too late, and are condemned to living in a cultural satrapy of the United States.

It was not always thus. Our houses used to be built with the high roofs and gables of England. Our ports used to be visited (and guarded) by British ships. Our religious revivals used to emanate from the dark, satanic mills of England's green and pleasant land.

Our angry young men used to curse Perfidio's Albion, and our dashing young men used to emulate the fashions of May-fair. The Encyclopaedia Britannica was once truly so named.

Our unions once pinned their faith on good old British Socialism and our businessmen on good old Tory suppression of such seditious fancies.

## Our textbooks

But all this is a lament for things past and passing. This is the age of the last Empire Loyalist Prime Minister of Australia.

Americans are now our protectors; we fly their warplanes and fire their artillery pieces. Americans are the idols of our youth, their music and musicians. Their actors and actresses the staple of our potted entertainment. Our successful athletes fly to the States to hold scholarships or join troupes.

Our academic lawyers become cynical realists and, after the fashion of Americans, explain law in terms of the judges' eating habits.

Our textbooks of economics and psychology, of engineering and medicine are more and more those printed on glazed and diagram-spotted paper for a mere £10, or those enclosed in a glossy paper-back promising an exhaustive understanding of wave-mechanics in a mere three weeks.

## Public life

We need not be so carried away as to conceive that Australia was once the image of Britain and now mirrors the face of America. Far from it; on one hand, American influence on this country has not been negligible since the gold rushes and our very constitution is modelled on that in the United States; on the other hand, in our public life and attitudes we would still prefer to be mistaken for Englishmen than for Americans — and attitudes are perhaps more significant than more tangible manifestations of influence.

Attitudes, however, are changing. While the children of our professional and educated classes still return from their studies in England with a blandly spurious accent, the children of Australian masses are reared on a fare of commercial wireless and American "comics," television and films.

## "Hill-billy"

In an age of increasing leisure their leisure is increasingly American in tone and content. They wear the fashions of urban America, they whistle the tunes of the American "Top Forty." It may be that in their adolescence they will be converted by some plausible preacher with a doctorate from a hill-billy Southern State.

by J. M. Finnis

Certainly their political views will be formed under or despite the influence of P.R. men of the true American brand.

It may be that they will work under an employer who has studied management and who fosters "good relations" with his employees as his hypocritical little contribution to the defence of Democracy and high profits.

Certainly they will imitate that true American spirit of social solidarity and good-neighbourliness, and will in their time become fine back-slapping Rotarians, with an 80 per cent. national church attendance and a healthy contempt for the irreligious, politically-minded intellectuals and other Reds.

Thus Australians will have succumbed to the most insidious of American influences, this attitude of mind which values above all social success, congeniality, the organisation man, and which suspects and fears the dissenter and the non-conformist.

We need not blame the Americans. They have had to build a nation from the most assorted elements, and all unprepared have had thrust upon them the most enormous national responsibilities. It is enough that we recognise the American concept of society for what it is in its exported and apparent forms — a massive conformity, instituted by bonhomie, maintained and advanced by mass-media, phobias and hysterias, and enforced by specious appeals to loyalty.

## The fact

From this harsh vision, the nightmare of a few narrow-minded and backsliding Australians, we cannot look for relief to England. For the popular culture of England seems to be as much inspired from America as that of Australia. The unsurprising fact is that, just as the seat of power in the West has shifted to America, so have the oracles and organs of popular morality, information and culture changed their abode.

But whether we prefer Pravda to Time is another matter altogether.



Night life in Greenwich Village, New York, U.S.A., "Their actors and actresses the staple of our potted entertainment," say J. M. Finnis in the above article.

## Does Bureaucracy Control Parliament?

From Ashley Middleton-Smith

Parliament today in its functioning is the creature of the bureaucratic will. In our system of responsible Cabinet Government working under virtually a two party system, it is to be expected that the Government of the day will call the Parliamentary tune.

But does this mean that private members, particularly opposition members, should be subservient to the Ministerial will? The essence of our parliamentary system is that the policies of government should be given full and adequate scrutiny. Our Commonwealth parliamentarians are not meeting their responsibilities in this respect.

An examination of the records of the three sessions of the 22nd Parliament (1956, '57, '58) illustrate many of the deficiencies of parliamentary scrutiny.

Stings of the House of Representatives averaged 63 per year, and the Senate 50. This compares unfavourably with a House of Commons average of 170 sittings per year. The policy of the government brought 312 bills for consideration.

In the lower house the Opposition saw fit to express its resistance to matters of principle, by way of proposing second reading amendments to

bills, in only 8 instances. Of the 312 bills referred to the Committee of the White House for detailed scrutiny, 235 (75 per cent.) were passed without a word of committee debate being uttered on either side of the House, a further 33 bills passed the committee stage after debate but without any attention being paid to detail.

This article is based on the discussion on this topic at the recent Political Science Seminar held in Adelaide during the last vacation.

In summary, 86 per cent. of proposed legislation was passed without Committee stage scrutiny and of the 44 bills (14 per cent.) considered in detail the Opposition proposed amendments to only 21 of them. The extent to which members neglect their responsibilities in this respect is power in the hands of bureaucracy. It is clear that in these

# LECTURER FROM MALAYA ATTACKS OUR FOREIGN POLICY

PERTH ("Pelican"): "Current Australian policies in South-East Asia are dissipating much of the goodwill earned by our activities in the area in the six years after World War II." This was stated by Dr. Ken Tregonning, Senior Lecturer in Pacific Affairs at the University of Malaya, to a packed dining room at the recent International Club dinner in Western Australia.

Doctor Tregonning named four Australian policy decisions since 1950 that have disappointed friendly and sympathetic leaders in South East Asia.

**Attitude towards China:** Australia has felt obliged to follow the American policy of non-recognition of the People's Republic and a generally hostile attitude towards its government. South-East Asian leaders see American policy towards China as aggressive and, while wishing to contain communist subversion in their own countries, would have no part in an American war against China.

**The Australian stand on West New Guinea (West Irian):**

Australia is losing valuable friends in Indonesia by supporting an untenable Dutch position in the territory. The dreary wastes of West Irian have little defence significance for Australia and its widest interest lies in the highest degree of goodwill from an important power: Indonesia. Australian membership of SEATO:

SEATO, a unit of the Dulles policy of commun-

ist containment, is a suspect organisation in Asia. Very few Asian nations are members. They see it as an instrument of imperialist policy in the region that may involve them in an atomic war instigated by America against China. The nations of South-East Asia prefer to remain uncommitted regarding the major power divisions of the world and SEATO has very few friends north of Australia.

**The White Australia policy:**

Asian leaders recognise the right of Australia to dictate who will live in the country. Many Asian nations have immigration policies far more stringent than those applied here. But their object is control while Australia's is taken as racial discrimination. Australia's reputation among Asians would improve greatly if some provision could be made to allow educated Asians and Asians engaged in international commerce to live here, even in limited numbers.

## RESPECT

Dr. Tregonning said he was sorry to see the fund of goodwill towards Australia running out in South-East Asia. The fighting of Australian troops in Malaya during the Pacific War; the sup-

port of the Republic of Indonesia's fight to overthrow the Dutch and liberate the Indonesian people from colonial rule; Australian initiative in commencing the Colombo Plan were results of altruistic policies which won respect and admiration.

Australia is now torn between two objects, Doctor Tregonning continued. Realising that Europe is a spent force in Asia and can have no future part in maintaining the stability of the area, it desires to win friendship in nations to the north and stabilise the region from a defence aspect. This conflicts with the desire to retain the support of the United States, which seems to have succeeded the United Kingdom as Australia's shield in the Pacific. This integration with the U.S. makes it difficult to pursue independent foreign policies. The two-fold obligation has sometimes reacted unfavourably against Australia in Asia.

Doctor Tregonning concluded that, with the political position in South-East Asia more settled now than for years past, it might be the time for Australia to make a break with its current policies and to adopt a stand which would make it a real partner of the Asian region.

## STUDENTS DEMONSTRATIONS IN BOLIVIA

Two mammoth demonstrations involving students, high ranking officials, military leaders, veterans and businessmen, broke out on March 2 and 3 in La Paz, Bolivia, because of an article insulting to Bolivia published in the U.S. "Time" magazine. The article quoted an unidentified U.S. diplomat as saying that the large amount of U.S. aid to the country had gone down the drain and that "partition of Bolivia among her neighbours was a solution to Bolivia's economic problems."

In Cochabamba, the second largest city of Bolivia, students demonstrated in front of the site of the newly-established U.S. consulate. Later they attacked the office of the U.S. Informa-

tion Service and destroyed documents.

The Bolivian Government described the "Time" article as "injurious to the national honour and inadmissible to the Bolivian people." The Government paper, "La Nacion" front-paged the article under a banner headline, "Shameless Imperialist Claw Offends Bolivia." Protests were also voiced by other papers as well as by political organisations, university and student bodies.—(Bolivian Press.)

**Dr. Abraham To Return Home**  
A personality who has played a very vital part in the activities of this University is Sam Abraham.

He has just completed his medical course and is returning to his home town of Kuala Lumpur. Sam, a gay, balding, debonair Indian Malayan, came to Australia as a Colombo Plan student in 1952. He spent his first year in Hobart University studying Science, and in 1953 began his medical course in Adelaide.

**S.R.C. President**  
In 1956-57 he was elected president of the S.R.C., and was the first Asian student to hold that position in an Australian University.

It was Sam Abraham's idea which led to the inauguration of the International Club in 1954, and he served on its first three committees. He has also been an active member of the S.C.M.

In 1957 he attended a Moral Rearmament Conference in the U.S.A. Keenly conscious of the social welfare of all peo-

## MALAYAN CONFERENCE

For the first time in the history of the Malayan student movement, an All-Malayan Student Conference was organised by the University of Malaya Students' Union.

Sixty delegates representing recognised post secondary student unions in the country were invited to participate. Decisions made at the conference will not be binding on the participating unions.

The conference scheduled to be held in Singapore from April 14-17, had "My Country and My People" as its theme, with discussions on student health, the student press, student travel, nation building, education, national language, and evolution of a Malayan culture.

ple, he follows closely developments in international affairs. Sam has very definite views on political action in Asia today and may one day be more active in the political field than in the medical profession.

## "Charm"

Sam has great charm. For example, last year he invited a girl from Hobart to a dance in Adelaide, four days before the dance—she came, and paid her own fare.

His contribution to the University remains, but very many people will have one less friend around town when Sam goes home.

## A FOX IN THE NIGHT

This is the first of Barry Pree's plays to be given a public performance. It is clear that the play was presented primarily for the benefit of Mr. Pree, and anyone else interested in drama as an art form and about to write a play. Hugh Hunt, in a letter to the Company, said that the object of the Trust in encouraging and supporting its production was to give the author the experience necessary for him to develop this play further, and recalled that "Summer of the Seventeenth Doll" had a similar try-out.

Conflict is the basic element in drama, and conflict was here in abundance. There was conflict between mother and son, young woman and son, and between father and son. The son's reactions to each situation, therefore, were the most important. However, we tended to see each situation through the other character—mother, young woman and father. This may have been because the son was played by an inadequate actor, but I suspect that Mr. Pree was not seeing the play through his central character.

If the dialogue between the son and the others were strengthened and more stress put on his part in the action, I believe the play would improve greatly. As it was, all the ingredients of a play were there, but they were not well shaped, or dramatically developed.

### DIFFICULT

One of the main faults was that the emotional outbursts were not justified. The father was required to come in and rant and rave because his sheep were dying in the drought. Peter Leith, playing the part, did his best, but he found it very difficult because the situation was not adequately prepared for by the dialogue. This kind of thing happened too often in the course of the play. It takes an experienced dramatist to make situations plausible and acceptable, and this is what Mr. Pree may learn to do in the course of time.

### THE FOX

The symbolism was quite well handled. The father has been out night after night trying to shoot a fox. During the day his son goes out and shoots it. The father is very annoyed by this, because he had come to regard the fox as his. He is humiliated by a son whom he considered as good for nothing. Later, an ex-barnmaid comes to live with the family. The father falls for her, seeing in her the daughter he has always wanted, and sexually attractive at that. The son has already had an experience with her and she persuades him to go out with her again. The father, with a gun across his knee, waits for them to come back. In the fight which follows, the father is wounded in the leg, and the doctor recommends amputation. Before this can be done, he commits suicide. Thus, the son has won again. Here, the symbolism contributes to the meaning of the play, and gives it a poetic flavour, but the play unfortunately does not hold its own. The symbolism ends with the death of the father. The play goes on.

### ENDING

The third act drags on, ineffectually rounding things off. In a play, we watch the course of events being played out to their natural conclusion, or we witness some spectacular twist in the ending, but not this petering out, this miserable flat dribble to a slow stop. Existentialism, yeah!

Yvonne Heaslip gave a very good portrayal of the mother. She is an actress with power, and did a great deal with an essentially monotonous part. It was a pity that we had to laugh at some of her outbursts, but this was because she showed up the weakness in the dialogue.

Peter Leith as the father made use of the

same voice pattern he used in "Orpheus Descending," which brought out the Tennessee Williams flavour in the play. His most successful passage was the one before he committed suicide. This, the most sustained piece of writing in the play, made him a more believable person. His humanity was revealed, as not elsewhere.

Ian Willshire, as the son, had a good grip on his part. The director saw fit to make him act with his back much of the time. This saved him making some factual expressions which would have been difficult to make. He still has to learn to use his voice expressively.

Dawn Klingberg was interesting as the young woman, but played with the part rather than played it. Earl Bennet was a stage-Irishman.

B. McCURDY



Barry Pree  
By courtesy of "Advertiser"

## SHAKESPEAREAN FILM FESTIVAL

Between June 12 and 18, the Curzon Cinema will be showing a number of Shakespearean films.

"Henry V" starring Sir Laurence Olivier in the title role will be showing on June 13 and 17, while Marlon Brando will be seen in "Julius Caesar" on June 12 and 16.

### Romeo

Sir Laurence Olivier will again be seen in "Richard Third" on June 15.

The film which caused quite a stir when it was first released, the version of "Romeo and Juliet" starring Laurence Harvey and Susan Shentali will be seen on June 18.

GET YOUR COPY OF NEXT WEEK'S SPECIAL "ON DIT"

### LET'S FACE IT

The revue currently showing in Willard Hall is a follow-up on the success of "Twisted Faces" at the end of last year.

The producer is John Edmund, whose last show in Adelaide was the very popular production of "Under Milwood". The season will continue until June 20, and we are warned that bookings are very heavy.

The company comprises many well-known Adelaide funny men and women—Ray Wheeler, Jacqueline Talbot, Joanne Allwood, Maxine Dolling, Edmund Pegge, Lois Ramsey, Ann Edmond, Robert Leech, Ronald Lea, Alexandra Forbes, Patrick Taggart, Gloria Wilson and Gordon Foulds. Music by Elizabeth White and Tom Steel, with costumes designed by Mel Clifford.

## PUT IT IN A PLASTIC BAG

Our modern life is intimately connected with plastics. It has been said that any problem may be overcome by one of three ways: take a trip, join a club or put it in a plastic bag.

The name "plastics" is of course a misnomer, some are hard and brittle, others elastic and only relatively few are plastic. What they have in common is that they are synthetic polymers. They are all prepared from reactive "monomer" molecules by joining them together under

### BOOK REVIEW

Colin Woodley's thin volume on "How to Study" is of limited value. Obviously, Mr. Woodley has made a sincere effort to order his ideas on studying—though only in its practical aspects—and to present the fruits of his thinking as possible aid to his fellow-men.

Unfortunately, he has tried to cover too much ground, by making his suggestions apply equally to the twelve-year-old, and the University student.

There are some words of wisdom which could well be made use of by the University student on the development of memory and reading speed, but even this is something which one learns without much trouble from experience. To read even 50 pages for such pearls is scarcely worth the time.

### Dull

However, if you find yourself buying books you don't need "How to Study" will tell you not to, if you get weary of studying, it will tell you "to curb the impulse to get outside and enjoy yourself," if you find yourself getting nothing from lectures, it will tell you to listen and to take notes (what faith in the lecturer's capacities!) and finally, if you misread questions in exams, and fail to complete questions satisfactorily, it will tell you to read the paper properly and allot your time with care.

If, in short, you are a serious-minded student with no common sense, read this book for your profit. If you have any common sense, it has nothing for you. If you are not a serious student, don't read it at all—not even for amusement. It is dull.

Colin Nettlebeck.

### A note on 'Electra'

Dr. Brian Coghlan's production of 'Electra' for the Theatre Guild was really excellent. Briony Hodge—a new actress—has great capability. She succeeded in making all she had to say interesting. We expect dead passages in Greek drama because long passages must be said by an actor virtually standing still. Co-ordination of vocal and facial expressions, gesture and timing brought about a most memorable portrayal. This was real misery, and was very moving.

The chorus in Greek plays usually spoils the show—we are not used to group speaking. However, in this production, it was never embarrassing. The other actors or actresses, particularly Anne Dibden and Frank Bailey, put a great deal into their parts.

### NEXT?

Why is more Greek drama not produced in Adelaide? Many a producer will not risk his reputation on such a difficult task, and there is always the management's fear that the public will not take to it. Now that Dr. Coghlan is going to Armidale, let us hope that some company has the initiative and ability to give us more of this excellent dramatic fare.

B. McCurdy.

suitable conditions into large polymer molecules. Thus from thylene, CH<sub>2</sub> equals CH<sub>2</sub>, polyethylene or polythene, (—CH<sub>2</sub>—CH<sub>2</sub>—)<sub>n</sub>, may be prepared, where the number of monomeric units in the polymer may amount to several thousands. The resulting polymers will have properties which depend on the monomers and in addition they will have a number of new properties which are characteristic of very large molecules.

ials may be produced. One may safely predict that the number and variety of "plastics" produced and their application in an increasing number of fields will soon result in an acute shortage of polymer chemists and technologists.

### More ordered

The earliest investigations of polymers were carried out on materials of biological origin such as rubber, cellulose and starch, proteins and nucleic acids. These are all polymers in the sense that monomeric units are recognisable in them. For example, rubber is polyisoprene, and cellulose a polysaccharide. However, most biological polymers are more complex than

by Dr. T. Kurucsev

polypeptide chain in most proteins is curled up in the form of a helix. Moreover, the helix may be like a right-handed screw or a left-handed one and it is thought that the right-handed variety is the only naturally occurring form. In addition, the polypeptide helix may be folded up in a specific manner to give finally a highly specific protein molecule. Because of their complex structures such molecules are usually referred to as biological macromolecules rather than polymers.

### "Life"

All evidence points to the fact that life, itself a highly organised state, is based ultimately on the specific and high degree of organisation embodied in the structures of biological macromolecules. The ever-increasing intensity of research work carried out on these "polymers" is aimed on the whole to answer the question: "What is life?"

"In the World of Science" shall be contributed each issue under the arrangement of the Science Students' Association.

Each issue lecturers will contribute articles of scientific interest to all students.

## IN THE WORLD OF SCIENCE

It is easy to see that by choosing various monomers and by controlling the size of the resultant polymer molecule as well as the way in which the monomers are joined to one another, an extremely large variety of mater-

synthetic ones. They exist in a very specific configuration and hence represent more ordered structures than synthetic polymers do.

Thus proteins are essentially polymers of amino acids, but the long

## HOME ATMOSPHERE IN S.E. ASIA

One unique aspect of a recent tour I made of Singapore, Malaya, Thailand and Sarawak was being able to spend almost the entire tour in the homes of the local people.

I understand this was thoughtfully arranged by various members of the Colombo Plan Students' Association here in Adelaide; and was more than beneficial, as one could receive an insight into the home lives and customs of the people, which is an experience that does not always come to the tourist.

The homes to which I was allocated were of an assorted kind; some poor, though never extremely so; and some wealthy. But in both, I was impressed, not only with the cleanliness and orderly way in which the house was managed, but the place in which "the home" has in the lives and outlook of the people.

The household, including parents, brothers and sister (aunts and uncles in some cases) is one complete unit, seeming rarely to be broken by the odd family tiff or quarrel. Each individual has his or her niche in the family setting; and although times are changing somewhat, there is still the tendency for the general pattern of life to be taken from the ancestors; with the men as the breadwinners and the women in their place at domestic "chores."

### Respect

The children are taught to respect the elders, and use the resources of their home environment. Another interesting arrangement is the house owned by the grandparents and shared on certain terms with the many married sons and daughters. The grandparents are regarded as the revered "heads," and all matters pertaining to the house itself are referred to them, and particularly to the elderly lady.

I feel that this unity in the home has much to be said in its favour, and this submission to the elders must inevitably have its effect on the children. One can, perhaps, make the broad generalisation here, that this family unity and influence is one of the causes that tends to make the children "mature" early (in a responsible kind of way), and more restrained in behaviour than the average run of

say, Australian children.

Other factors which may also contribute to this behaviour effect are namely: the climate, the large families (hence not so much time to "fuss" over the individual, therefore he learns to become more independent), the economic status where every young member of the family is expected to "pull his or her weight," or the educational system in its present competitive state may tend to create a more serious attitude to life in the minds of the young.

### Influence

It would be regretful to see this home "atmosphere" lost, for I feel that the East has a lot to be gained by preserving it.

Even now, one can observe a somewhat destroying element as the fast spreading influence of "western" films, television shows and "cheap" literature sweeps over the East.

The Colombo Plan Students' Association invited a delegation of Australian University students to S.E. Asia during summer vacation. The tour was organized to reciprocate the hospitality shown to Asians in Australia. The six students who went were hospitably entertained by University bodies, local organizations, or by the Government as in Thailand and Borneo. The C.P.S.A. is to be congratulated on their efforts of initiative and organization.

Are the young going to be preserved from being swept up into the modern trend of sophistication and materialism. I believe there's a general feeling that the West contains what is progressive, and that one must leave the old and take up the new. Whilst this attitude may be healthy, I feel the young Asians have a great inheritance, and would lose much by setting aside their valuable culture and tradition.

### Education

One of the biggest problems facing South-East Asia today is education, how to finance sufficient schools and trained staff for her ever growing population. An entrance examination of

By Anne Wallace

high standard is set at the end of primary school and a small, selected group are chosen to further their schooling.

In Malaya one youth in every eleven receives secondary education, and we may well ask what happens to the other ten. Work of any kind is almost unobtainable due to the acute shortage of employment; and the majority of those who are not absorbed into the family business, are left to find their own resources for living.

With their spare time and little money these restless youths form theiving gangs, or become "tied up" in anti-government bodies and secret societies; or indulge in other less profitable pastimes.

The problem is a serious one, and whilst the responsibility is one which lies with the countries concerned, there seems to be few available solutions unless outside help is given. In this way I feel a special appeal is necessary, particularly to the more fortunate English-speaking countries.

### Efficient.

The Universities and Technical Colleges, although few in number, are impressive both in outside appearance and internal organisation.

The Student Councils, particularly in Malaya and Singapore, are highly efficient bodies and are recognised by the public as a responsible and integral part of the organisation of the country as a whole. They take a lively interest in local political affairs; and regard it as their duty to fasten friendly relationships between students of other nations.

This attitude was rewarded when the National Union of Federation Students in Malaya sent delegates to the International Student Conference in Peru in February and was granted official status at the Conference.

One feels that Australian student bodies could learn much from the motives and ideals of our friends in Singapore and Malaya.

## News from Other Universities

Only one per cent. of Harvard freshmen read with anything more than speed and "obedient purposelessness", charged the university's study counsel bureau director William G. Perry recently. The major problem, he asserted, lies "in their strategy of study—a problem which has nothing to do with the purely mechanical travel of eyes across the page". Very few appear to use judgement in skipping backward and forward, using synopses, or studying marginal outlines. Dr. Perry cited a sample problem in which 1,500 freshmen were given 20 minutes to read a 30-page chapter from a text. The chapter had marginal notes pointing out key ideas and themes as well as a concluding half page summary in bold face type. Only 15 students either turned to the summary to preview their work or used the marginal notes as a guide.

Plans have been announced for a site for the University of Canberra which will be larger than Sydney and Melbourne Universities. The administration, among others, intends to ensure adequate parking space for student vehicles. This matter has caused severe friction in several other Australian universities. Up to four Halls of residence are planned.

On April 24, a group of Belgian students armed with trumpets and horns held the medieval "Beersel" castle near Brussels occupied for about 12 hours. The castle contains a museum and a restaurant. The students were demonstrating in protest against student allocation considered too small in comparison with the high spending for the maintenance of historical sites. The students prepared for a regular siege

Examination in the Law Faculty of the University of Liege, which until now lasted several days and even as much as two weeks, will, according to a Faculty decision, from now on be limited to one day. Many students will have just seven hours to deal with problems which occupy 4,000 pages in their textbooks. Students of political science will be faced with the same situation. Although very much upset, the students, fearing "reprisals", refrained from signing a petition to the Dean.

More than two hundred Iraqi students at British universities are under the threat of having their scholarships terminated by the Government of Iraq if they remain members of the Iraqi Republic Students' Society in the United Kingdom. This Society has been formed a few months ago by Iraqi students who resigned from the Iraqi Students' Society in the United Kingdom, which they claimed has been Communist-led. The vice-president of the new anti-Communist society declared that in spite of the threats, membership of the new society continued to increase. Under the present circumstances the members are unable to go back to Iraq, because they have to expect severe punishment. Therefore the society has launched a campaign asking other students' organizations to come to their assistance and give them material aid.

The University of Malaya in Singapore Students' Union has established a fund from which to make loans to senior students who are in financial difficulties and require assistance in order to continue their courses of study in the University of Malaya. The loans, it is understood, will normally be for the payment of University fees in respect of students who, owing to unforeseen circumstances, have encountered financial difficulties towards the end of their studies.

and held off attacking policemen with tomatoes. Provisions soon gave out, however, and a "supply column" was cut off by police. After discussion lasting two hours with officials of the Ministry of the Interior, the students decided to end their demonstration and left the castle.

In a recent resolution, the Social Democratic Students of Sweden spoke out in favour of introducing student salaries. According to the Socialist students, the salary should be high enough to take care of all study expenses. Loans to finance study were rejected as leading to high indebtedness on the part of students.

The National Union of Australian University Students (NUAUS) has informed the President of Canberra University College Students' Association that the Association will not be invited to 1959 N.U.A.U.S. Council until the arrears of subscription have been paid. In spite of repeated verbal and written requests, the Council of the Association has failed to pay any of its due to N.U.A.U.S. for the past two years, the secretary-treasurer of N.U.A.U.S. said. Canberra University College broke away from N.U.A.U.S. some years ago, on the grounds of the alleged pro-Communist line of N.U.A.U.S. Later, it rejoined N.U.A.U.S. as a corresponding member. In this capacity it has to pay a £5 p.a. fee.

According to a report by the Information Bureau West, from 1951 to 1958 at least 56 students of universities and colleges in East Germany have been sentenced to a total of 329 years of hard labour prison for "endangering peace", "preparing the overthrow of the government", "producing tracts hostile to the state" and similar charges.

Jerry Shanahan

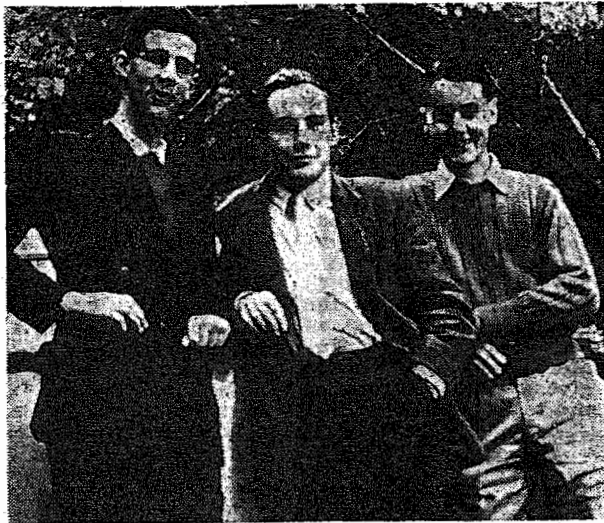


Photo by "Gee"  
Messrs. M. G. Davey, Alex Hyslop and B. Moylan, who were in Adelaide over the last vacation for various seminars. All are N.U.A.U.S. Executives.

## N.U.A.U.S. EXECUTIVES IN ADELAIDE

In Adelaide during the last vacation were three members of the N.U.A.U.S. Executive, Messrs. M. G. Davey (President), Bernard Moylan (Secretary/Treasurer), and A. Hyslop (Vice-President), who lives in Adelaide anyway. Also in Adelaide was the N.U.A.U.S. Faculty Bureaux Director, Mr. Ian Ernst, who was here to guide the formation of two national faculty bureaux, the Dental and Arts Associations.

## MAY HAVE TO PAY FEES IN W.A.

Perth ("Pelican"). "That the anomaly of medical undergraduates having to pay lecture fees be removed," was the motion put by Dr. F. W. Simpson at a May Senate meeting of the University of Western Australia.

Dr. Simpson thought that the anomaly should be removed by discontinuing Medical and Dental students' payment of fees either by not charging their faculty fees, or by charging all faculties tuition fees. The Vice-Chancellor of the University, Mr. L. S. Prescott, said that he would look into the matter and make a report to the Senate at a future date.

### Opposition

The Guild of Undergraduates Council discussed the position and unanimously passed the motion that: The Guild

## NATIONAL ARTS ASSOCIATION FORMED

FROM D. J. GOLDSWORTHY  
During the last vacation, representatives from the Arts Association from the Universities of Adelaide, Melbourne, Queensland, Sydney and W.A., met in Adelaide on May 26-28. The purpose of the meeting was to consider the formation of a National Arts Faculty Association.

The meeting was attended by the President of N.U.A.U.S., Mr. M. G. Davey and the Faculty Bureaux Director, Mr. Ian Ernst.

Adelaide's representatives were Messrs. D. J. Goldsworthy and A. Hyslop.

The National Association was in fact formed and in effect it is a confederation of the universities named above.

Results of the conference indicate that it may well be true that many Arts student-type activities can best be run at the national level.

### Activities

Some of the activities for 1959/60 will be:—  
(1) Production of a

Mr. Davey was here to attend an Australian Universities Catholic function at Mt. Lofty and on NUAUS business. Mr. Moylan was a Queensland Representative at the Political Science Seminar and the meeting called to form the National Arts Faculty Bureau.

Mr. Hyslop just lives here.

These executives re-met last week in Brisbane at the usual NUAUS Executive Meeting held during vacation.

Mr. Hyslop and Mr. Davey had to travel to Sydney this vacation in order to confer with the Secretary of the Universities Commission on various matters connected with Commonwealth Scholarships.

Council, representing the students of Western Australia, opposes the principle that tuition fees may be charged in all faculties, or any faculty of the University of Western Australia.

The Guild even discussed the payment of tuition fees in all Australian universities.

On this matter, Council decided to direct the local N.U.A.U.S. representatives to move at the May/June Executive Meeting in Brisbane that the cessation of all student tuition fees in all Australian Universities be accepted as N.U.A.U.S. policy.

At the present moment students attending the University of West Australia only pay tuition fees if they are in the above-mentioned medical and dental faculties.

The W.A. University Branch of the A.L.P. has asked the W.A. Parliamentary Labor Party to oppose any attempt of the Brand Government to impose fees for tuition in all faculties of the University.

National Arts magazine by the Sydney University Arts Society in October.

(2) Issue of newsletter (at least one per term) by the W.A. Arts Union.

(3) Printing of a pamphlet on employment opportunities for Australian B.A. graduates—based on research by the W.A. University Guidance Officer.

(4) An Arts students' Seminar to be held in Melbourne next May.

WRITE FOR "VARSITY"

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### N.U.A.U.S. AND PARLIAMENT?

Sir,—Your Editorial of May 15 on N.U.A.U.S. contains various mis-statements and misunderstandings which I would like to correct.

First, Australia's voting at the I.S.C. on the resolutions listed was, in my memory:—

Algeria: for (reservations on mention of "Algerian Government").

East Germany: abstain on the clause calling for re-unification.

South Africa: for. Spain: for (Australian motion).

Hungary: for. Panama: for (Australian motion).

Paraguay: for. U.S.A.: for.

In each case, the I.V.P. and I used the criterion of the direct effect of the problems concerned on students, and opposed any irrelevant or unjustified political judgment. This determined our vote against the Disarmament and Peace motions and our abstention on Colonialism.

Individual protests were required regarding the Vienna Youth Festival and the South African Extension of University Education Bill while I was acting International vice-president in March. Both were made promptly. My Austrian letter was circulated appeared in the Melbourne "Age" and was used in part by the "Sydney Morning Herald."

My letter to the South African Minister for Education also went to the

Press in Sydney and to the Department of External Affairs. A release prepared by Joan Sawyers for A.V.P. was never circulated—not something to be sheeted home to National Union. Both letters appear in the latest COSEC Information Bulletin.

You have not made a case for any effect of the Restricted Immigration policy on students—only for an effect on the Australian "public relations overture in S.E. Asia." As such it is in quite a different class from most of the problems raised at the I.S.C. when Australia has supported its stand.

There is a Universities' Liberal Federation and a Student Labour Federation: Do you, sir, wish to make NUAUS the Parliament in which these two parties feud?

A body which knows its own limitations, like the man who does, is most efficient in obtaining its objectives. NUAUS efficiency, within the limits of its officers' time and fallibility, is being demonstrated by the work of Alec Hyslop and Margaret Theofold, the Indonesian and Indian delegations, the present rash of Faculty Associations. If this does not appear on the surface, people like the last editor of "Farrago," who refused to mention the existence of a National Union, are far more to blame than that body itself.

Yours sincerely,

MARTIN DAVEY  
President, N.U.A.U.S.

### WISELY

### DECLINED TO . . .

Dear Sir,—In your editorial of May 15, you have suggested yourself the reason why NUAUS is not a "political animal" when you say that students "perhaps . . . are not concerned with such principles as that of freedom of education and equality of opportunity for education" and "freedom of speech inside and outside the universities of all countries."

Your "perhaps" is wide and narrow in the sense that it covers the small number of students who are indeed interested in such freedoms while also including the great numbers who are not. Therefore if NUAUS is to "represent the students of Australia" we have to decide whether this means the representation of what the majority of Australian University students do in fact believe, or whether it means that the NUAUS, being the representatives of students can make pronouncements in their name, which sentiments are not held by the majority of students. In both cases I would submit we are in fact representing students—in the first case student opinion, in the second that large amorphous mass called University Students. This is, I believe, the crux of your problem—you want NUAUS to follow the second course, while it feels obliged to pursue the first.

### S.C.M. Dates

Thursday, 1.15 p.m.—A series of Tutorials given by Dr. Arnold Hunt on "God's people in God's world"—an excellent series on the Bible.

Sunday, June 28—World

Sunday, June 28—World Student Day of Prayer: See notice boards for further details.

Prayers, 8.40 a.m. Daily, 5.00 p.m. Tuesday in the S.C.M. Room.

Study Groups are in progress—see times and subjects in the S.C.M. Room. You can still join them.

But there is a further difficulty which arises even if you accept the view that NUAUS represents students' views, for even if you do get a subject which induces students to have an opinion on it, in one way and another you must then decide what the numerical majority opinion of University students is before you can purport to represent it.

On such a question as "White Australia," it would be clearly impossible to find out whether a majority of students favour the policy or not. Therefore believing that in action and silence, while not good in and for themselves, are preferable to mis-representing student opinion, NUAUS has wisely declined to make any official statements on the subject.

Yours faithfully,

Bernard Moylan  
Secretary/Treasurer  
N.U.A.U.S.

## CONFIDENCE IN S.R.C. PHARMACY REP

Sir,  
In regard to the S.R.C. Correspondent's comments on the election of Mr. McWaters as AUPSA SRC representative I would like to state that he was unanimously and constitutionally elected by the members of AUPSA to be our representative on the SRC.

Much consideration is given to the election of this officer, as we realise the importance of the SRC and our association with it.

That Mr. McWaters was elected unanimously is proof of our confidence in his efficiency and ability to carry out his duties.

### Meridith Woods

President, Adelaide University Pharmaceutical Students' Association.

ED.—The SRC Correspondent did in fact suggest that Mr. McWaters may have had the confidence of his faculty student association, as you have confirmed in your letter.

# Three Teams Doing Well So Far

After six rounds, Varsity sides in A1 and A5 are unbeaten, while the A2 side has won four of its games. These results are indicative of the rise of club spirit throughout the Club generally, brought about by the fact that all teams are making a greater effort to instill the idea of team co-operation into their players.

Under solid captain Krieger, the "A's" have won six games straight, some wins not being as impressive as others, but this is definitely caused by the fact that the side is young and not fully experienced.

At the start of the season, it was realised that the great weaknesses lay in the ruck and half-forwards: the defence being well established. Events have proved, however, that the half-forward line has won every week, led by the powerful Krieger and supported brilliantly by young Shepherd and the experienced and reliable Rice.

The rucks have been going well above expectations with "Doc" Clarkson dominating every week, supported by Cameron who is palming the ball to his rovers beautifully. Wells and Porter are proving reliable followers, but our roving is certainly not capitalising on the ruck domination.

## Defence

Strickland is as vigorous as ever and playing good hard football, but drive from a second rover is still lacking, and until Gray obtains more experience this is a problem.

Of course volleys can

be spoken about the defence, every member of which has been best on the ground at some stage or other. Codd, particularly, is having a fabulous season, while Patterson has not been beaten yet.

A young side was sent to Perth for the Inter-Varsity Carnival with Geoff Hyde as captain and so, many more players were given the excellent experience of playing with older and more reliable players.

With a third of the season underway, the "A's" can look forward to participation in the Grand Final if only they can stall off football staleness and injuries long enough.

Deane Terrell is doing an excellent job with the "B" side as this is usually the A grade reserve team, with often little chance to develop their own team spirit. The

The Sports Editor regrets that owing to the necessity for copy for this issue of "On Dit" closing over two weeks ago, it was impossible to give any up-to-date sporting news, and most of this page had therefore been given over to other matters. Intersarsity reports will feature in the next issue.

team is a happy one, and because an attempt has been made to hold the forward line together this has enabled the rest to develop teamwork in the attacking area, and all that is required is accurate kicking for goal to give a true indication of the team's ability.

## Have Chance

Byrne has dominated the air at half-forward flank and only has to learn to kick straight down the ground to rule him a very complete player. Maidment is the keynote of the forward division and has seldom turned in a bad game. It is pleasing to note that he and young Rogers are combining well. Florenzi's display at centre last fortnight augers well, and it is hoped that he will maintain this form and fill this previously apparent gap. Pettucco, Smyth, and Cooper have performed creditably, and the back lines as a whole are starting to work as one unit.

## Problem

At this stage the side is equal third and with the improvement shown in the last three weeks, it is safe to say that this side has a chance of attaining the much sought goal of

University "B" sides—the premiership and possible promotion to A1!

The "C's" are the problem side of the moment—injuries, and players not turning up at games are very worrying to coach Steane.

The team must get down to tin-tacks and organise itself quickly, as large defeats are not acceptable by members of any Black's side.

Ravessi has held the side together in many of its games, while Sagg, Pak Poy and Mills show promise of better things.

A noticeable absence at the Club Tea recently were members of the "C" team, and this is indicative of their unhappy situation.

Finally the "D" team has performed brilliantly to take out six in a row, crushing all of its opponents mercilessly and building up a great percentage before vacation.

Andy Black and Drawford are doing wonders as combined organisers of the side, and every member of the team is co-operating to the full.

Lastly congratulations first to Brian Seppelt and his committee for keeping the wheels of the Club well oiled every week, seeing that business is carried out efficiently and that no player is getting inadequate attention.



One of the original illustrations for A-Breast of the Times, Eartha Kitt.

# Should University Clear Williams

The case of University 'Ball player, Lyall Williams, has aroused some comment in the Press. If Uni. is prepared to clear Williams to Sturt why won't they clear him to Goodwood, who "want" him and whom he wants to play for? The facts are these:—

1. In 1958 Williams had residential qualifications for Goodwood but that club did not want him. As a first year student Williams was also eligible to play for University, but Uni. had a good short-stop in Bob Blanden and cleared Williams to Sturt, who were very weak.

2. In 1959 Goodwood have "developed" a "need" for Williams and have demanded his return to Goodwood on residential grounds. This was regarded as a pretty low trick amongst Uni. 'ball circles as Goodwood were the strongest team in the league, and Sturt were one of the weakest. However, Goodwood were legitimately short of a good short-stop.

When Goodwood ap-

plied for a transfer back to them University refused to clear Williams and have played him in their A team displacing Blanden, who was completely adequate in the position. The Uni. club argues that Williams only wants to play for Goodwood because transport arrangements would be far more convenient for him and that he will grow to like the Uni. club like the other players in the past whom Uni. has forced to play for them, in any case, it was a poor show of Goodwood's trying to pinch him from poor old Sturt.

In the meantime Blanden or Williams will have to stand down and play for the Major B's instead of A's. This is tough on whichever one it is, but the Uni. club has done the right thing. It has shown Goodwood that it can't put the boots into a very weak team if Uni. can help it, and more important it has probably materially weakened Goodwood and given us a better chance of going well in the competition. Rather shrewd.

## Women's Single Championship

Our girls got as far as the quarter final before they were eliminated by the Melbourne girls.

The winner Patsy Plain had a tense battle against her team-mate Jenny Grubb before winning in the fifth set. 18-21, 21-18, 18-21, 24-22, 21-18.

## Women's Intersarsity Table Tennis

We were represented by Maija Freidenfeld, Dagnija Grastins and Sue Miller. The girls did well in finishing second considering the fact that it is the first time they have had the opportunity to take part in a major tournament.

The triumphant Melbourne team, which has been playing in the A grade in the Victorian T.T. Association, was a little too strong for our girls.

This is just a beginning, girls, and what a beginning when one holds the second position. Keep on trying, girls! Next time you will be top!

Results:—  
Adelaide d. Queensland 8-3  
Adelaide d. Sydney ... 7-4  
Adelaide d. N.S.W. ... 11-0  
Adelaide lost to Melb. 0-11

## Adelaide Smashes to Victory

Adelaide University men's table tennis team has proved once again that its success in the 1957 Intersarsity Championship was far from being a flash in the pan. Our victorious team consisting of K. Narcisse, S. Cho, E. Herman and J. Stambulis played consistently well to have comfortable wins over Sydney, New South Wales, Queensland, W.A., and Melbourne, thus capturing the Szabados Cup. The carnival was held in the Adelaide Table Tennis Centre during the 2nd week of the first term vacation.

The standard of play this year is higher than any previous year and for the first time W.A. took part in the carnival. Unfortunately, they suffered shocking defeat at our hands, losing 11-0.

Sydney had put up a strong team this year with the inclusion of former N.S.W. State junior champion J. Menzel and H. Harris (Sydney University champion). Speculation ran high before the match between Sydney and Adelaide as to which team would win, but Narcisse's backhand flick, Cho's sidespin chop and Herman's forehand drive proved too much for the Sydney trio. Adelaide won by 7-4.

Results:—  
Adelaide d. Sydney ... 7-4  
Adelaide d. N.S.W. ... 8-3  
Adelaide d. Queensland 8-3  
Adelaide d. W.A. ... 11-0  
Adelaide d. Melbourne 9-2

## Men's Single Championship

The second round saw the elimination of one of our players, Eugene Herman, who lost to G. Biro of Sydney in the fourth set. Steve Cho fared well in the early rounds by defeating Eric Gwee, of Melbourne, and team-mate John Stambulis in straight sets. But at the quarter final, he did not play his best and lost to his old N.S.W. opponent, P. Nash, in the fifth set. However, Nash did not survive long when he met a much more consistent Johnny Menzel in the semi-final. Menzel won in the fourth set.

At last, the long-awaited final between Narcisse and Menzel came. Although Menzel's defence was solid, Narcisse's dropshots and especially his lightning backhand flick, had him baffled. Narcisse won in straight sets: 21-11, 21-12, 21-18.

## Combined Varsity Team 1959

The 1959 Austral'ian Combined Varsity team was chosen after the com-



League v. Amateur at the Centre Bounce: D. David No. 1 (Med. I and Sturt) opposes Doc Clarkson (Med. III and University). Note David's left arm action. Holland, Black and James (Med. III) await the outcome. Med. III beat Med. II by 7 goals 6 behinds to 4 goals 5 behinds in the Med. Football Carnival.



University Golf Captain, Dean Suthwood, jumps for joy as he rolls in the winning put on the 16th at Royal Adelaide. He beat Peterson, of Queensland, 3 and 2.

## BASKETBALLERS IMPROVE

The University A team have continued very successfully throughout the holidays, having won all 3 matches played, which means that University have now only lost 1 out of 5 matches played. The B team have not as yet won a match but have been playing much better and should break through soon. Our C team, captained by Sue Woodcock, have been playing more as a team and winning after early losses.

The Inter-Varsity Carnival will be played in Sydney this year on August 24-28—the team will be weakened badly by the loss of Joan Appleton and Joan Lanthois, who are unavailable due to teaching.

### RESULTS

**B GRADE**  
University d. Ladyped 31-29  
University d. Athos ... 33-22  
University d. Cheerio ... 37-14  
**C GRADE**  
Ladyped d. University 34-20  
Genelg d. University ... 34-23  
Taxation d. University 36-18

## FENCING WIN

The fencing competition held on Tuesday, June 2, resulted in a win for University, 10 victories to 6, over Adelaide Fencing Clubs.

The University team was: Jakab, Srato, Cooper and Klunder.

Klunder, who was fencing his first competition, went in as reserve, and won one of the deciding bouts, while Arato had four victories out of four, Cooper 3 and Jakab 2. This was a very satisfying result after the loss of the previous contest.